

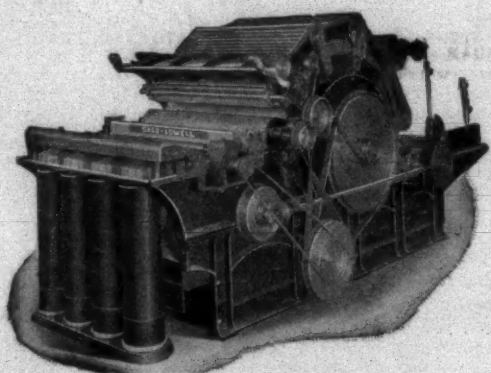
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1915

NUMBER 16

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TEXTILE MACHINERY

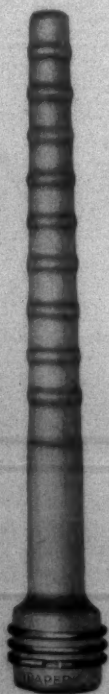
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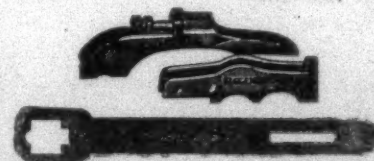
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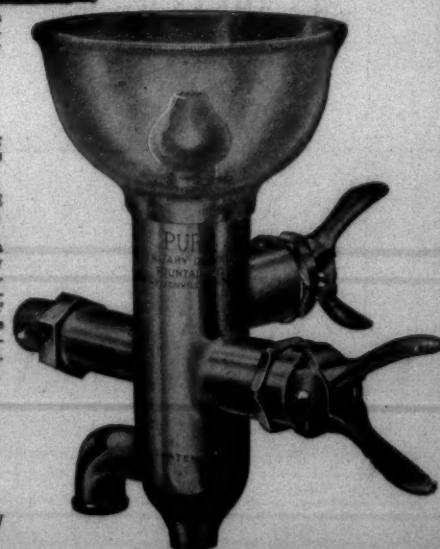
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1915

NUMBER 16

Legislation Necessary for a Merchant Marine

Bernard N. Baker Before International Trade Conference

In every political platform of the different parties for the past thirty years there has been a plank promising to give our country a merchant marine. In every session of Congress there have been various bills offered, sometimes passed by the Senate and sometimes by the House, but never, with but three exceptions, has there been any legislation passed in this very important interest of our country: first was the Act of March 3, 1891, known as the "Mail Contract Act." Such is the condition of legislation affecting our merchant marine, with the exception of the Act of August, 1914, known as the "Ship Registry Bill" and "Marine Insurance Bill": these were passed as temporary measures at the beginning of the present war in Europe to overcome difficulties at that time. Following this was what is known as the La Follette or Seamen's Bill. The bill was passed by both Houses of the Sixty-second Congress, and was vetoed by Mr. Taft just before the close of his administration.

The "Party" Platforms

The Republican national platform of 1912 contained the following:

"We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude and that life and property shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with life-saving appliances and with full complements of skilled able-bodied seamen to operate them."

The Democratic national platform of 1912 contained the following:

"We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea; and we favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion, or with violation of their contract of service. Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution of the United States."

The "Seamen's Bill"

Both national parties were, therefore, committed to the Seamen's Bill. It was introduced in the Sixty-third Congress, and, after almost two years of consideration, was passed by the House of Representatives without a division, and by the Senate without a division; so that no objection having been offered by

any member of any political party, both the House and the Senate may be said to have passed the bill unanimously. A Conference Committee of the Senate and the House presented a report, which was adopted by the Senate and the House, again without division, so that each Chamber may be said to have adopted the Seamen's Bill in the form in which it went to the President, by unanimous vote, as no one raised any objection to it.

This is the history of this legislation, and it contains many very valuable provisions, and with slight changes, which will be made by the proposed Shipping Board, would meet all the demands of shipowners and crews. All the other legislation and laws affecting our merchant marine are antiquated, to say the least.

Consideration of the Subject

Now let us consider this important question under the three following heads:

First, as to the present condition of the merchant marine and our facilities for foreign commerce, and the congested conditions affecting all our exports.

Second, the necessary remedies. Third, how can we secure the legislation to bring about the remedy?

Congestion of Marine Traffic.

A recent visit to all the more important Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports has demonstrated undoubtedly that a terrible congestion exists at all the ports, due to the absence of the necessary tonnage in our foreign trade to properly give our farmers, cotton planters, lumbermen, manufacturers and merchants the facilities they ought to have for the development of the important opportunities which now awaits us. It is particularly distressing in the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast, where to-day fruit is lying on the ground going to decay, when there is an enormous demand for it, if the facilities, which could be found for transportation to foreign countries.

When a prominent New York journal, one of our conservative leaders in development, the New York Times, finds it necessary, as it did a few days ago, in large type, to describe conditions as follows, "America menaced by ship shortage" it is manifestly a fact that America is menaced.

Again there comes a piteous plea,

in a wireless message to the people of San Francisco, from the captain of the last ship under the American flag, leaving the port of Seattle on her way to a foreign country to be placed under the British flag. May I read this to you.

To the Good People of San Francisco, via the San Francisco Examiner. The Great Northern Steamship Minnesota, the finest ship that ever sailed the seas and the largest ship flying the American flag, is now passing down by your beautiful city bound to a foreign country, never again to return with Old Glory floating over her stern. The reason for it is well known to all the business interests of our country. I bid you all farewell.

Thomas W. Garlick
Commander S. S. Minnesota.

Now, this is the message of a great-hearted sailor to you. Captain Garlick is known from Seattle to Hongkong, from Manila to Sydney, and back to San Francisco, as an American, and now to be ordered to take his ship from the well-worn Great Circle Route and take her to find another flag, has been no less than a tragedy to him. She has been turned over to British interests and in a few hours will cross the meridian of Point Loma and her wake will mark the passing of this country's flag from the far sea lanes of the Pacific Ocean.

Why should I take more of your time to tell you of conditions. I could keep on for a long time but these are two statements, one from the Atlantic, and one from the Pacific, which seem to me sufficient, for I know you are business men and busy men, and many of you have realized the contraction of your business and opportunities by conditions as they are to-day in the lack of tonnage.

Remedies

Second, The Remedy. Let us all join, and if we cannot secure by legislation everything we find necessary, let us still unite to secure what we can. My suggestion is that a Bill be presented to Congress giving authority to the President to nominate, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, a Shipping Board of three men, with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce ex-officio members thereof; failing their attendance at any meeting, they can be represented by acting Secretaries of their Departments, so that all questions consid-

ered by the Shipping Board, especially as they affect commerce or naval subjects, will have the benefit of the cooperation of that particular Department of the Government. Give to this board the authority to establish a naval reserve on all the ships under our flag, subject to the approval and cooperation of the Secretary of the Navy. Let them arrange for the appointment of one naval cadet to each 1,000 tons of gross represented tonnage. Give the members of the Senate and House of Representatives the nomination of the appointments in order of application for naval apprentices on these ships, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Navy. Upon the recommendations to the United States Shipping Board, the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a board of naval officers to examine and report upon any officers, engineers or seamen for the purpose of ascertaining their ability in every way as officers, engineers or able-bodied seamen, for a Naval Auxilliary Reserve; such men to report at least once every year for examination, at such times and places as are designated by the Secretary of the Navy. The men passing such examinations as suitable for a naval reserve shall be entitled to use such designation as the Shipping Board may apply to them.

Development of Overseas Commerce

Give authority to the Shipping Board to make all rules and regulations necessary for the most efficient development of our commerce as affected by all questions of shipping, navigation or waterborne commerce, also as to manning and safety at sea. All rules and regulations now in force will remain so only until midnight of the 31st of December, 1916, or at such earlier date as may be approved by the President of the United States; and by proclamation of the President of the United States; and by proclamation of the President they shall cease to have any force or validity at any prior date, when the new shipping rules and regulations shall be provided by the Shipping Board to take the place of those now in force.

Postal and Freight Rates

Subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, the Shipping Board shall report and make recommendations for any changes necessary in the Postal Act of March 3, 1891, to fully develop mail lines of steamers to such port or ports (Continued on Page 15).

Exhibits Which Were in the Basement.

Exhibits of unusual interest at the Southern Textile Exposition were those of The Terry Steam Turbine Company, of Hartford, Conn., The G. M. Parks Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Spray Engineering Company, of Boston, Mass., repres-

over for a few days in Greenville for exhibition purposes. It occasioned much favorable comment on account of its simplicity and compactness of design, good workmanship and general accessibility. A plentiful supply of literature, describing the various types of Turbines built by this company, was freely distributed.

Cooling System, in actual operation. The apparatus consisted of a group of five Spray Nozzles over a galvanized iron basin, constructed to represent a pond, the basin being filled with water and the necessary amount supplied to the nozzles by means of a motor driven centrifugal pump. This company makes a specialty of Spray Systems for cooling

finally the cotton could be entered and cleared at Genoa, there was difficulty in the insufficiency of suitably covered freight cars to move the cotton inland from Genoa.

The scarcity of raw cotton was such that the reply to an inquiry addressed during December, 1914, to the members of the Swiss Cotton Spinners, Throwsters, and Weavers' Association elicited the information that of 60 cotton-spinning establishments that employed approximately 8,000 laborers, 42 had either shut down entirely or had greatly reduced their output, and these establishments were severally provided with sufficient raw cotton to operate for from one week to two months. The other 18 establishments that employed about 3,500 laborers were still operating with their full forces, but they also were provided with only sufficient raw cotton for a few weeks. The situation in the Swiss cotton thread, cotton cloth, and cotton knit goods branches is understood to have been equally unfavorable as in the cotton spinning branch, but as many of the import difficulties at Genoa have now been removed it is reported that more raw cotton is now arriving and the various Swiss cotton industries are again operating under more favorable conditions.

The decline from \$2,285,246 to \$2,967,954 in the value of the exports of knitted goods during 1914 does not necessarily mean that the situation in this industry was comparatively unsatisfactory. The depression during 1913 in this as well as the woolen cloth industries continued over into 1914 and covered the first seven months. But, with the outbreak of the war and the mobilization of the Swiss army, the demands of the military department for woolen underwear, stockings, etc., for the soldiers, on the one hand, and the adoption of new field gray or greenish gray uniform parts as cloaks, blouses, cape overcoats, etc., on the other hand gave impetus to both the knitted and the woolen goods industries. Most of the factories in the latter branch were engaged exclusively in the manufacture of uniform cloth and uniforms for the Swiss army. In addition to this the export embargoes of Germany and other surrounding countries on woolen goods of all kinds compelled the Swiss people to procure their entire supply of knitted goods, as well as of woolen cloth, from the Swiss manufacturers.

Owing to the depression previous to the war in the woolen cloth industry, only a limited supply of raw wool was provided in advance, and the prospects coming with the mobilization of the army therefore caused a great rush among manufacturers to procure as large supplies as possible, even at the exceptionally high prices of raw wool. The manufacture of worsteds, one of the branches of the Swiss woolen industry that was unfavorably affected by the war, turned over to the woolen cloth manufacturers such of their raw wool as was adaptable to the manufacture of uniform goods, and Italy for a time also deferred its export embargo against wool. (Consular Reports.)

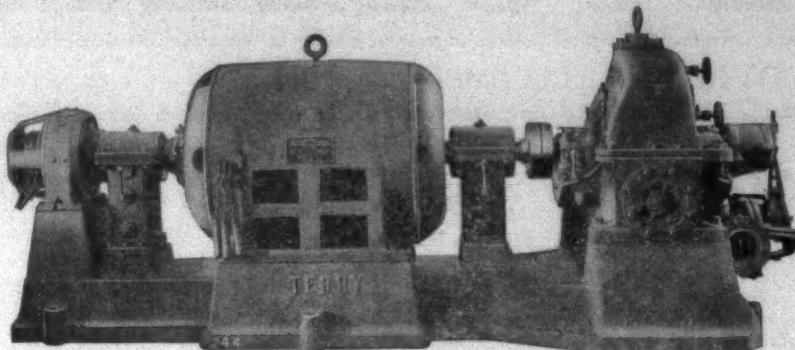


Exhibit of Terry Steam Turbine Co.

ented by J. S. Cothran, 200 Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C., all of which were in the basement of the Exposition Hall.

The Terry Steam Turbine Com-

pany comprised their standard line construction of the popular Turbo-Humidifier and also their patented ring construction for saw-

the discharge water from condensers, where the water supply for this purpose is limited. The miniature system accurately demonstrated the principle upon which

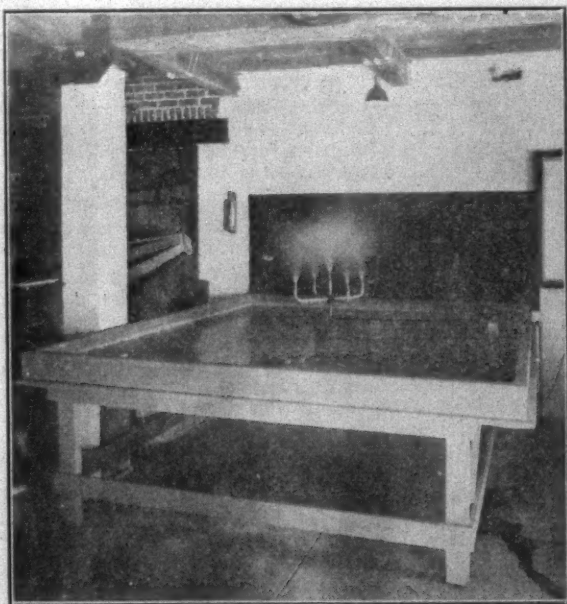


Exhibit of Spray Engineering Co.

pany had on exhibition a 50 K. W. Turbo-Generator Set, consisting of a Type "G" non-condensing, low speed, Turbine, direct connected to an alternating current generator with direct connected Exciter. This set was recently sold to a party in the southern territory and was held

tooth weave sheds and other rooms where it is desirable to eliminate, as much as possible, the piping to the Heads. Their attachments for cleaning machinery by means of compressed air were also shown.

The Spray Engineering Company had on exhibition a miniature Spray

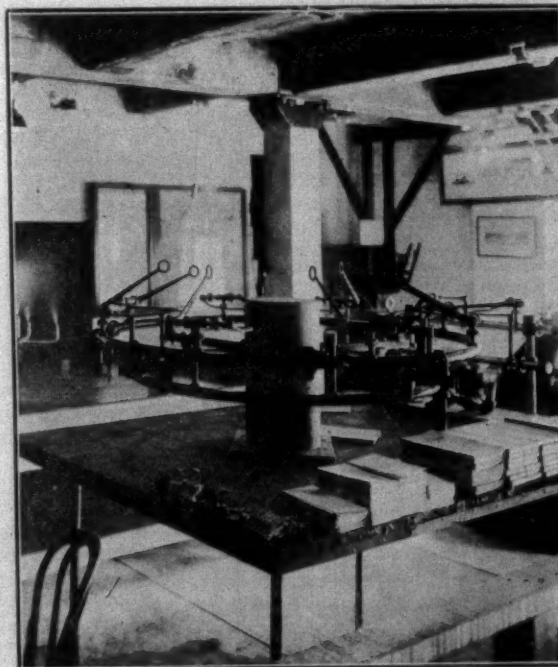


Exhibit of the G. M. Parks Co.

their actual Spray Cooling Systems are operated. Sample Nozzles, of different sizes and designs for various purposes of spraying liquids, were also on exhibition, with literature on the general subject of Spray Cooling.

Trade of Switzerland

The exports of cotton cloth from Switzerland increased in value from \$6,916,927 in 1913 to \$6,978,301 in 1914 and of cotton yarn from \$3,196,273 to \$3,622,031. Although the value of the exports in both of these articles, still the situation as a whole was not considered satisfactory, especially when the home market is considered. During the seven months previous to the war Swiss domestic market is said to have suffered considerably because of the continued

decline in the embroidery industry on the one hand and the poor foreign tourist season and the losses among the Swiss agricultural classes due to live-stock pests, etc., on the other. The export business also suffered because of the glutting of the market in India and the financial difficulties in South America. With the outbreak of the war the situation of the cotton industry, together with certain other Swiss industries, was uncertain for several weeks, until the return of comparatively normal financial conditions,

coupled with low prices for raw cotton, tended again to restore confidence.

This condition, however, was only of short duration, and the cotton spinners found it difficult to procure raw cotton, which reached its climax in the delay due principally to the overcrowding of the harbor of Genoa, which had been suddenly called upon to take care of a large part of the import traffic that had previously come in over Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp, not to mention also Trieste and Fiume. When

IMPROVED C. O. B. MACHINE

Several years ago a South Carolina mill while re-arranging their picker room installed a cleaning, opening and picking machine known as the C. O. B. Machine. The spinning room overseer who did not know of the installation of the new machine went a short time later to the superintendent and said, "I do not understand why my numbers are now running so even," and the superintendent simply smiled and conducted him to the C. O. B. Machine in the lapper room.

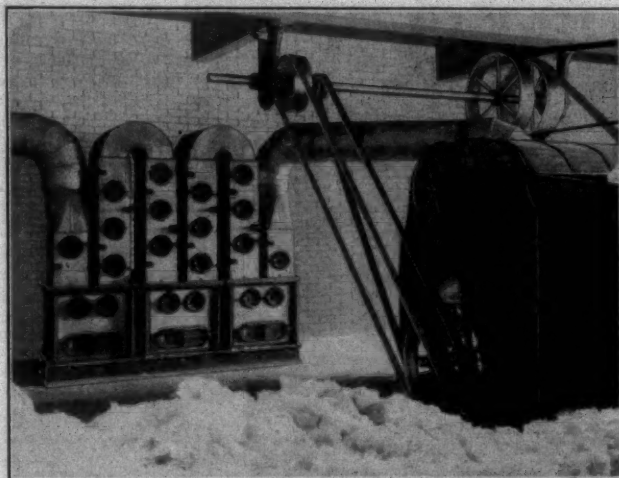
The C. O. B. was at that time installed in a number of Southern mills and all have given satisfaction but in time it was found that

sketches and the dirt and dust drop into large compartments which do not require frequent cleaning.

Before the new C. O. B. on the market the Empire Duplex Gin Co., put them in several New England mills, where they were given a year's rigid test and having made good they are again offered for sale to the mills of the South. The first of the new model purchased for the South has gone to the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

The illustration make plain the operation of the C. O. B. Machines.

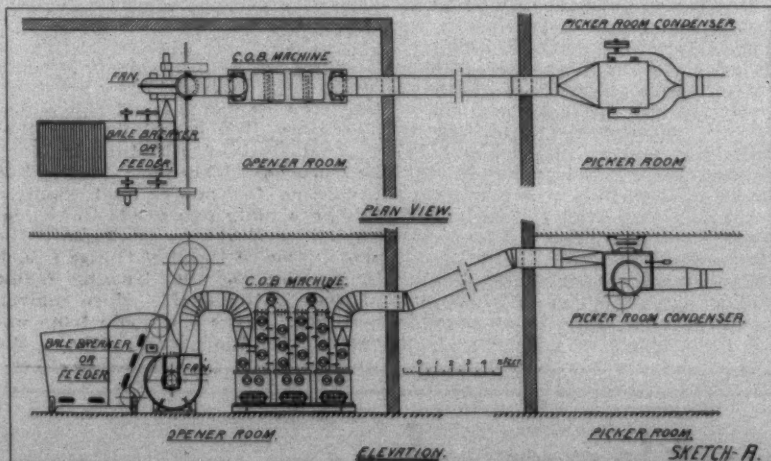
The cotton is blown into the machine through the "Inlet" striking against the brass fingers in each



the dust chambers had to be cleaned out very often and when this was neglected they did not do their work as efficiently as was desired.

The Empire Duplex Gin Co., of New York, decided to remodel the machine and withdrew it from the market, refusing a number of orders from mills that had heard good reports of the machines that had

duct where it is temporarily held. The air blowing through the cotton, causes same to become more and more loosened from its matted condition as it slips from one set of fingers to the other. The cotton is blown against the screens above the "Dust and Dirt Chambers" where, by force of the air, the dust, leaf, sand, seeds and motes pass through



been installed.

Mr. Muerling of the Empire Duplex Gin Co., went to work upon the remodeling and eventually evolved a machine that was even more efficient than the former machine and at the same time is said to be "fool proof."

In the old model the cotton passed through horizontal chambers and the dirt and dust was deposited in chambers at the end of each.

The new C. O. B. is designed with vertical chambers as is shown in

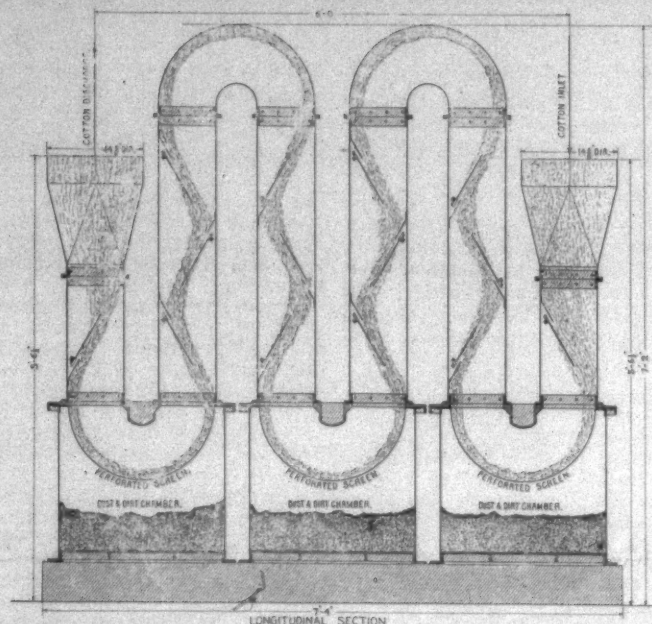
and are deposited in the chambers. The general action on the cotton is repeated affording greater expansion to the cotton as it becomes more open in the progress through the machine.

The "Discharge" of the machine is connected with a pipe leading to any desired point in the mill.

The cotton, as it is carried by the air blast, is "Cleaned, Opened and Bloomed" ready for the pickers.

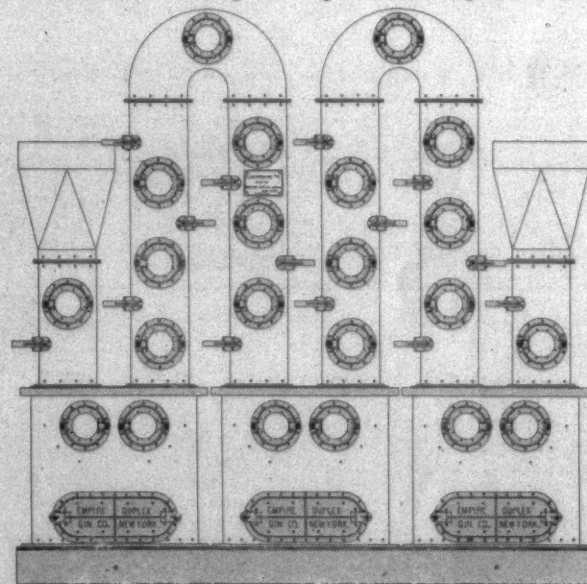
J. Edw. Lee, a young man who is rated as an expert cotton carder,

has come South as sales agent for The English cotton mills very the C. O. B. machine and will, at an rarely use double roving on less than early date visit many of the mills. 40s yarn and they make as good Any machine that will improve the yarn as we do with double roving.



opening and mixing methods of The answer is that the English Southern mills will be welcome in use great care and must preparation in the opening room, where the this territory for it is one of the weakest points in our cotton manufacturing processes. American mills use little.

The C. O. B. machine is an opening and cleaning machine which de-



most exclusively above 16s yarn, livers the cotton to the lappers in which frequently means an increase a uniform, fluffy state with no hard of 1-4 to 1-2 cent per pound over lumps to cause uneven laps. similar yarns made of single roving.

Cotton in Auto Tires

Let us see what the consumption in the tire industry is. One year and a half ago, after an exhaustive search, and by checking up among a number of large producers of tire fabrics, and by checking up among tire producers, it was ascertained that about from 300,000 to 325,000 bales of long staple cotton were then being used in the production of tires. The number of tires produced so far as could be ascertained, was between 21,000,000 and 22,000,000. At once it will be stated that the number of automobiles in use with a reasonable number of tires per year, will not make anything like the number of tires necessary that have

been mentioned. This does seem to be the case, but it must be remembered that tires are exported, and in addition that there has been a large amount of tires sold which have not gone into consumption. The automobile industry is having a wonderful growth, and incidentally the number of dealers handling tires has broadened out so fast that it has brought about the extra demand.

The number of tire dealers has broadened out in five years possibly as fast as the number of dealers in ordinary textiles has broadened out in 15 or 20 years. The building up of tire stocks has been immense. There will come a time, however, (Continued on Page 6.)

Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn

The Contest.

According to previous announcement, December 15th was the last day on which to mail articles for our contest on "Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn" and any article mailed after that date will not be counted in the contest.

We have received a large number of interesting and practical articles and feel sure that our readers will find this one of the most valuable and instructive contests we have ever run.

Number Eleven.

In taking up this discussion, we have a broad one. There are so many causes for uneven yarn and also so many ways in which these causes can be eliminated. The first and one of the most important things in making even yarn is to use good average grade cotton. We all agree that a short, immature, irregular length staple will not draft even and make a uniform yarn. Another point very often overlooked is the mixing of the waste. We take the sliver and roving waste from the card room, the scavenger roll and cut roving waste from the spinning room, and in many cases there is an unusual amount, carelessly thrown in. This waste, as it is being fed from the opening or breaker room, is not mixed by the hopper tender and passes on to the different processes just as it was carelessly thrown on your pile of stock. Consider the results that will arise from this alone.

Beaters on picker should not be set close enough to damage the stock, but by no means should they be set too far from the feed roll. In the latter case, the beater will deliver the stock to the card in thick and thin flakes, making an uneven lap. In turn the card passes this uneven lap on to the drawing and roving frames. The more this uneven lap, drawing or roving, is drafted, in many cases with an excessive draft, the more and longer thick and thin uneven stock is delivered to the spinning. Drawing frames should be watched closely for lapped rolls, weights dropped when frame is running, gears worn and not set properly, too much tension on sliver between delivery and calendar rolls. These are great evils and in the end will result in uneven yarn.

Now we come to the different processes of roving frames, where from time to time, if we are not careful,

we will make uneven roving.

Take the drafts. They are often made to supply the place of another subber or intermediate roving, or jack frame, or whatever the case may be, with long overdraft, insufficient twist, old and worn roving skewers, trying to deliver roving to the next process. Let us not suppose that all roving processes are in such condition, but in many cases they are. Can we expect even yarn under such conditions?

There is nothing like plenty of twist, all the way through on the different processes, especially the finer roving and jack frames. We have rules and ways to establish a twist to suit each number of roving, better known as standard twist. However, we cannot use this standard twist any more, especially where the average 7-8 to 1 1-8 inch staple is used. Should we undertake to do so with the above mentioned evils, uneven roving and yarn will be the result. One great evil many a mill has to contend with, and is contending with today, is leaving the section man on the job at noon and night and allowing him to put on a larger twist gear in order to gain on the next process, not counting the cost in stretched, uneven roving, and yarn, short production on weaving and high percentage of seconds. There are causes that exist every day at many mills, yet they wonder why they have uneven yarn.

One rule I believe should be observed is that no twist gear in roving or yarn department should be changed without the knowledge and consent of the superintendent, in order that he might notify the next man in charge who received such roving or yarn. There is no end to the uneven yarn and roving that has been made and is still being made under such conditions or changes. A great evil we have and one often overlooked is operating roving machinery with too tight a tension. Oftentimes we have seen frames running where the ends would become so tight that they would break at the flyer presser. Where this is the case, how many yards are delivered to the next process, or spinning, unevenly drawn or stretched?

Insufficient lubrication of both rolls and saddles on spinning and roving frames is responsible for a lot of uneven yarn. We have seen where the mandrel or shell roll, or even the solid roll, become very dry for the lack of oil. As the frame moves off the rolls will lag, or be slow in starting, thereby causing uneven yarn in whatever the

case may be. Bad rolls, flat or poorly cemented cots, cloth not evenly cut, flat-sided rolls are responsible for their part of uneven yarn.

I will not say very much about the spinning, as we have already discussed the spinning problems where they exist, along with the roving frame problem.

In closing, I will say that these are simple remarks, but practical, things which we come in contact with more or less every day.

Even Yarn.

Number Twelve.

In discussing the subject, "Causes and Prevention of Uneven Yarn," I will begin at the opening and mixing room, supposing the grades of cotton have been properly mixed, as this is the foundation from which to start an even yarn. The cotton not being uniformly mixed will cause an unevenness that cannot be remedied throughout all the processes.

After the stock leaves the mixing room, it is delivered to the automatic feeder in the picker room. If the feeder is not kept in good running order and properly fed, it will cause a lot of uneven laps, which, of course, make uneven yarn. The automatic feeder hopper should have as near the same amount of cotton in it all the time as possible, because when it is full it will feed heavier than it does when half full or nearly empty, so if the hopper is filled up and then let run nearly empty before it is filled again, you see you have an irregular lap. The proper way to keep the feeding as uniform as possible is to feed the hopper about two-thirds full, then keep it as near that all the time as possible, and you will get a very uniform lap.

This first lap we will call the breaker lap. Suppose we have a uniform lap from the breaker; it is then put on the intermediate where it is still liable to be made uneven if the proper care is not taken, but if the fan drafts are kept well regulated so that the cotton will be laid on the screens in a uniform sheet, the lap apron in good shape, the laps not allowed to run three to the apron when four is the right number, the evener motion in good condition, the beater set properly to the feed roll—there is not much chance for an uneven lap from the intermediate.

These same rules apply to the finisher picker. The finisher laps can be as near uniform as possible and then not give an even sliver

from the cards, unless the card is in good shape in regard to the wire being sharp on the cylinders, and the flats and licker-in and settings all accurate. The licker-in is one of the most important parts about a card when it comes to cleaning the stock and giving a good, even sliver. It is very important that the wire on the licker-in is kept sharp and be sure that there are no high and low places in it that would prevent a close setting to the feed plate. If the licker-in is uneven, it will jerk the cotton from the feed plate in an uneven sheet and an uneven sliver will be delivered from the doffer. A close watch should be kept on the lap between the lap roll and the feed roll, also on the web between the doffer and bottom calendar rolls and coiler calendar rolls, to be sure that no unnecessary or irregular strain is on the sliver, caused from lost motion in these parts. The trumpet in the coiler being too small for the weight of sliver being run, will cause excess strain and uneven work, also the roving cans being allowed to run too full and press too tight against the coiler will cause uneven yarn. All cards running on the same numbers of yarn should, as far as possible, have all the settings made the same, and even then there will be a slight difference in the weight of roving produced from each card, but it is impossible to get exactly the same results from a number of cards, although this variation can be reduced by careful setting of all the cards.

Lap splitting is a big cause for uneven yarn and should be remedied in the picker room at once. When a lap runs out on a card and a new lap is to be put on, it is very important to see that the card hand makes his piecing just right to avoid a thick or thin place in the sliver.

The next process in most mills on coarse and medium numbers is the drawing frame, which is one of very much importance, even more so, I fear, than most carders realize, as this process is the last opportunity we have to correct, to any great extent, the unevenness of the sliver. Therefore, it is very important that a great deal of attention is given this process. There are usually two processes for coarse and medium numbers; only one needs to be discussed as they are principally the same. One of the first things I wish to mention on the drawing frame process is the draft. More uneven and weak yarns are made from excess drafts than any other one

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cause in all the processes. Regulate the drafts according to the staple used. On the drawing frame the draft usually equals the number of doubling, but for metallic rolls, allowance should be made in the figured draft, the draft on metallic rolls being greater than the figured draft, due to the flutes on the rolls. To illustrate: If figured draft for a given drawing was 6, using metallic rolls I would draw about 5.85 with 6 doubling. The setting of the rolls is also important. The distance between the centers of the rolls should be regulated to suit the staple being used, the bulk of cotton being drawn, and the speed of the rolls. It is a good idea to have the cans so arranged at the back of the drawing frame that the full cans of sliver will be at the back of the ones not so full, then when one of the cans next to the frame runs empty, just remove it and push all the remaining cans to the front and set the full can at the back. In this way the slivers are prevented from dragging over the tops of full cans and stretching them, causing uneven places in the yarn. When using metallic rolls, in the course of time the collars will become worn and let the flutes too deep in the mesh, causing the sliver to sag too much and occasionally it will lap and run through the trumpets double, causing thick places in the yarn. A simple remedy for that is to file off the tops of flutes on the roll a little, being careful not to do too much, only enough to put the sliver back to the right tension.

All worn gears or bearings should be replaced with new ones, as lost motion from these parts puts excess strain on the sliver, making it uneven. The rolls should be cleaned and oiled regularly. The stop-motion should be kept in good repair so that when a sliver breaks back, the frame will stop suddenly and avoid a thin place by not letting the end run through the rolls before it is pieced up again. The drawing hand should be taught how to piece up the ends when they break down so as to avoid thick places caused by making too long a lap in the sliver. When several different weights of the card sliver are used, be careful not to get them mixed, as that would cause a big variation of the yarn. The fly frame processes are all principally the same and uneven yarn will be produced by them from any of the following causes: extreme draft, rolls not spaced to suit the staple of cotton, loose joints in steel rolls, rolls not properly cleaned and oiled, weight saddles worn and not oiled regularly, weights not heavy enough for stock being drawn, lost motion caused by worn gear or bearings, bad roving skewers, uneven tension and roving laid too close on bobbin. Most of these causes will apply to the spinning process also. If all of these causes are remedied on fly frames and spinning frames, with rings and spindles set properly, I do not see much reason for uneven yarn at either of these processes.

There is also an unevenness caused by variations in humidity due to changes in the weather. To illustrate: When it is raining, the laps in picker room will absorb from a half a pound to a pound of water, which will dry out as the weather clears up, leaving the lap a half to a pound shy of actual cotton. They will gain more from a warm rain than from a cold one. When these laps that are made during a wet day, reach the roving and yarn and are mixed in with the roving and yarn that are made from laps made on dry days, it will cause both ir-

regular numbers and uneven yarn. Some carders try to remedy this by changing draft gears on the different processes, but that is not a good practice, as he does not know just when to make these changes in order to keep yarn even. A tooth in the draft gear usually makes too big a change anyway. The best way to remedy this unevenness is to have a standard weight for the laps, then on wet days watch humidity and as it increases, increase the weight of the laps accordingly; say, start at one-quarter pound heavy, then if humidity continues to increase, go to one-half or three-quarters heavy or during long wet spells it is sometimes necessary to have an entire pound—then when the weather clears up and humidity decreases, the laps should be lightened accordingly. In this way very nearly the same amount of cotton can be kept in the laps all the time. When roving and yarn are weighing heavier on wet days, the drafts should not be changed as it is water that has increased the weight and it will weigh all right when the weather dries up.

In conclusion I will say that to get an even yarn, it must be started right and kept right, especially in carding and spinning processes. "A Well Wisher."

Number Thirteen.

I will give a brief outline of causes of uneven yarn and some of their remedies. We will assume that the proper stock for the yarn being spun has been provided, and begin at the mixing. This should be from as large a number of bales as space will permit, and at least 24 hours old before using.

Waste should be mixed in with the pile or thrown into the feeder at intervals by the tenders, but a separate hopper should be provided to feed the waste in steadily, just heavy enough to take care of the amount of waste used. A hopper can be built by any ordinary machinist and carpenter at small cost, or purchased from the shops for a trifle. And it is well worth the price.

Cotton should be torn up finely before throwing into the hopper, so that the feed at the breaker lapper will be reasonably uniform. The breaker lapper must be kept clean inside, cage section in good repair, lap draw heads even and of proper resistance. The fan speed should be just strong enough to keep good cotton from going into motes. Set beater 3/16 inch from feed rolls. The above applies also to the intermediate and finisher lapper. The eveners on these two machines require constant and careful attention. The moving parts should be kept moving perfectly freely and pulleys covered with white or red lead. To eliminate belt slippage, the belts should be very pliant and of a good clinging material.

It is very essential that the lap aprons on machines be kept in perfect repair. You can ill afford to use a poorly patched up apron. There should be a sprocket wheel connected to the gear on the end of the apron shaft and a sprocket wheel put on the end of the rear shaft, and a chain connecting them. This gives a positive drive rear shaft which aids in propelling the apron and lessens the liability of apron slippage. With the application of the lap splitting preventer behind the calendar rolls and the attention outlined above, an even lap that will not split will be produced.

Of course it is necessary for the tender to be careful not to let the laps run out. In putting laps upon the apron, be careful to make an even splicing. Ends must not be lapped over and run in a lump.

A very accurate and sensitive lap weighing scale must be provided, and six weighings a day made on intermediate lapper in order to keep them to standard weight. Every lap coming from the finisher should be weighed and a record kept. Only a very slight variation should be allowed.

Cards.

All card sliver must be weighed and comparisons made after each grinding and setting to see that slivers are of proper weight. Cards not stripping the same in flats or cylinder, or both, or not making the same amount of fly waste, causes variation in slivers. Tenders must be taught to splice in laps very evenly, and when part of the web at the doffer falls down and the other part runs into the can, this must be pulled out and a neat splicing of sliver made. Every time an end is put up, it must be spliced to prevent unnecessary stoppage of the drawing frames, for every time one of these machines is started, there is more or less damage done to the sliver. It is best to strip each alternate card in a line. Do not put the end up too quickly, but allow the sliver time to regain its normal weight, before going into the can.

It is absolutely impossible to make good smooth yarn from poorly carded stock. And to get good carding it is necessary to have a good, sharp, even-surfaced licker-in, sharp wires on flats, cylinder and doffer and close setting of the flats to cylinder. To keep the wire sharp, have a good sharp emery on the grinders, and grind reasonably heavy. The writer has been in mills where the emery was used until it had no more cutting qualities than measles bumps on a nigger's face, and the grinders set so lightly that they could scarcely be heard. A man might just as well be fanning at his cards with his old hat as to be grinding in this way, and good yarn cannot be made where this method of grinding is used.

Cards must be kept sufficiently clean to prevent batches of fly from collecting and blowing or dropping to the web. Of course all cards should have the same draft.

Drawing.

Here is where a lot of mischief is done. I am very partial to leather covered top rolls. As most men set their rolls too closely, I will not give any rules, as this varies with the nature and bulk of the stock being worked. Drafting rolls must be properly geared and all gears in good repair, and perfectly tight to prevent lost motion when starting the frame.

Defective trumpets are a fruitful cause of uneven work. The following will give an idea of the proper size for trumpets 45 grains sliver, 9-64; 55 grains, 10-64; 65 grains, 11-64. These should be bored with a straight drill and not reamed with a tapered reamer, as this tapered hole soon wears at the point and gives too much opening.

Breaker drawing runs better with five ends up and a draft of a little less than 5. This is true because of the curled and matted condition of the fibres, which makes it difficult to draw them evenly. So the shorter draft is more even. The second drawing is all right; 6 ends up and draft of six.

In operating drawing, all of the cans should be put in at the back of a whole frame at one time and

nice; even splicings made. This eliminates the frequent starting and stopping which in itself is damaging, to say nothing of the singlings made from defective stop-motions, and doublings made when throwing ends up when stop-motion does work. All stop-motions should be tested once a week and corrected whenever found faulty.

When metallic rolls are used the front line of rolls should be replaced with new ones, both top and bottom, whenever one or more ends begin to sag down on one side, or run slack entirely. These rolls, when they begin to wear and collars get bumping, do a lot of damage, and play havoc with the breaking strength. Drawing frames should be provided with a full can knock-off motion, aside from the tube gear lift knock-off. When the can runs sufficiently full to lift the tube gear, the sliver stretches under the resistance.

Drawing should not be run at too high speed. A front roll speed of 370 turns is too much.

Drawing rolls must be kept clean, no lumps of any kind being allowed to collect in the flutes. Top rolls must be well lubricated, by no means ever allowed to be run dry.

Drawing frame tenders should all be well trained and taught the importance of doing their work properly.

Roving.

When replacing can at the back of the slubber, they should be spliced in when frame is knocked off to doff, and these splicings run through to where they will go in the first few rounds on the empty bobbin before slackening ends to doff. In this way these splicings are pulled off in the subsequent processes when creeling and do not go into the yarn. When creeling on intermediate and fine frames, the piecings must be made each end together, but they must not be made too thin. It is necessary for all top rolls to be good and smooth, well lubricated and free in motion.

Few people watch their flyers closely enough. The fingers on these must work properly and flyer be evenly balanced. Steps must be well oiled so that the spindles will run steadily. The roving must be wrapped the same on all fingers.

The tension on all roving frames must be well regulated and never tampered with by the tender. All roving frames must be kept clean. Drafts must not be too short on roving frames, nor too long; 4, 5 and 6 are good drafts.

Spinning.

You must have good straight spindles and good steps, and keep steps well oiled, so the spindles will run steadily. Rings must be replaced when worn. Travelers must suit the yarn and be changed before they are worn enough to cut the yarn. It is necessary to keep good easy running roving skewers, and skewer steps in good condition. All roving must have sufficient twist to prevent stretching between card and rolls. This applies to slubber and intermediate roving frames as well.

Spinners should be taught to piece up their ends without making a gout and not to make doublings when setting in roving. The frames and room should be kept clean. Warp yarn should be spun on filling wind traverse and a tension device similar to that used on a cone winder attached to spoolers. This gives an even tension on yarn at all times and prevents stretching the yarn in places.

I did not cover combed yarn in this article, but will say that in operat-

ing sliver lap and ribbon lap machines that what I said about rolls on drawing frames and prevention of singlings and doublings; and cleanliness, will apply to these.

As to the combers, the needles in the half laps must be in good order. Nippers must be set correctly for the length of the cotton being used, leather covered rolls smooth surfaced and carefully varnished. Stop-motions must be kept in good repair, laps watched carefully to prevent running in split and trumpets bored the proper size, all rolls well lubricated. All machines should be tested each day and see that the proper percentage of waste is being removed.

To make good yarn, and a good impression on the trade, it is necessary to have every machine in the mill well lined and level and running smoothly. No worn bearings, sprung shafts and wobbling pulleys should be allowed. The mill should be nicely painted inside and kept clean. The outside surroundings should present a neat appearance and living conditions for the body must be good in order to attract an intellectual class of help, which are more easily trained to do their work correctly.

Observer.

Number Fourteen.

If I understand this contest, uneven yarn means what we generally call lumpy and thick and thin places in yarn. So I will begin at

Opening Room.

I think every opening room should be equipped with a heating system so as to keep an even temperature in this room at all times. Why should this be? Because some cotton has too much moisture in it and dries out between pickers and roving frames. With the opening room heated to about 90 degrees, it would dry out this excess moisture that now causes us to do so much changing in our draft gears. When we are all the time changing draft gears, we are causing more or less uneven yarn. The cotton that did not have too much moisture in it would not dry out any with a temperature of 90 degrees in the opening room. We would then get an even moisture in our cotton which means even yarn and less changing.

Cotton.

Uneven staple causes a lot of uneven yarn. If we had a thousand bales of cotton to run through a mill, 500 of which was 7-8-inch staple and the other 500 bales 1 1-8-inch, we should not mix this cotton. We should set our machines and rollers to suit the 7-8-inch staple and run it through and then set the machines and rollers for the 1 1-8-inch staple. Uneven staple will certainly cause uneven yarn, as no settings will suit mixed length staple.

Pickers.

Uneven laps mean uneven yarn, although even laps do not mean even yarn every time, as there are so many places where it can be made uneven, through the carding and spinning rooms. How can we make even laps on picks? If the breaker laps are uneven, we get uneven intermediate and finisher laps. In order to get even laps on the breaker picker, the feed box

should be kept with the same amount of cotton in it at all times, and we should see that every part of the machine is doing what it should do to make an even lap. See that all gears are tight on shafts and rollers. Also see that the screen is tight on shaft and clean and that the air current is sufficient to draw the cotton from beater box without allowing the cotton to drag and come up in bulks to the screen. The aprons and belts must be tight enough not to slip. See that the friction pulley is not too tight so as to stretch the lap. Dull beaters and far off settings will cause uneven laps. Keep beater sharp and set it just as close to feed roll as possible to do without damaging the staple of the cotton. Avoid starting and stopping pickers with feed gear in gear with feed roll; this will cause uneven laps; always knock the feed roll gears out of gear, for if you don't it will cause uneven laps. 7

Cards.

I will start with an even lap on back of card, and suppose that the card hand should piece laps at back so as not to make a thick or thin place in the sliver. The following things will cause uneven yarn: Licker-in bearing set too far off from feed plate; dull licker-ins; flats set too far from cylinder; card not cleaning the sliver, but allowing the motes and trash to go through; jams on cylinder and doffer, cutting holes in sliver; doffer combs that catch the sliver and let it off in bunches. Keep the combs so that they will not hang the sliver. Keep all gears set tight. I have seen the draft gear on a card on the outside shaft just turn the feed roll about half way round, and then feed roll would stop for a bit. Keep all gears set about two-thirds in mesh. Another cause at the cards for uneven yarns is allowing cans to run too full, which will stretch the sliver.

Drawing, Roving and Spinning.

Anything that will cause rollers to bounce and drag means uneven yarn. Too long a draft in any process, too much twist in roving, carriage standing on change, forming a knot on the end of the bobbin, are other causes for uneven yarn. No frame tender should be allowed to lap ends or not splice end to end. Both rollers on one arbor should be the same size in diameter, otherwise uneven work will follow. Grooved rollers will cause uneven yarn; all rollers should be smooth and as stated above should be of the same diameter where there are two rollers on one arbor. All rollers should be kept clean and well oiled so as to turn free and easy, and not allowed to drag. All rolls should also be set to suit the staple of the cotton in order to get even yarn. Tight ends, stretching the roving, is another cause for uneven yarn; ends should be run as slack as possible to run good on every machine. Keep clearers clean so none of the clearer waste will pull off and go through on sliver, and see that no machine is fanned off with a fan rag unless it is clean, for if they are dirty and covered with lint, it will get on roving and yarn, and cause uneven work. It should be the desire of every carder and spinner to improve the sliver and yarn at every process through which it goes. Never allow sliver and yarn to be made worse at any process, and more uneven. If anything see that it is made a little bit better at every process.

W. E.

Number Fifteen.

I think one of the greatest causes of uneven yarn are uneven top rollers, and as long as we have untrue rollers we will have uneven yarn. If one end of the roller is larger than the other it will not bear evenly on the steel rolls and will not run true on the steel roller. For one end has more running surface than the other, which will cause one end to run against the capbar harder than the other until it slips, and when it slips it makes uneven work. All rollers should be of the same size, for if one is larger than another, it will have more cushion, and one will bed in the flutes of the steel roller and cause the fibres to crimp and when the fibre crimps in the flute deeper than the others, it will make the yarn light, because it gets the top and bottom surfaces of the flutes of steel rollers by having a greater cushion. And it has its effect on every machine it goes through, and by the time it goes through the mill, you not only have uneven work, but you have a great variation in your work, for the work will not draw alike where one roller has a greater cushion than the other. There is only one way to overcome this trouble. That is to grind the rollers down until they are perfectly true, for I think all rollers should be dressed up, for it takes all of the high and flat places off of them and gives them a good, true and smooth surface. Until you get this, you will always have uneven yarn.

Of course there are people who try to roll the rollers true and some burn them down, but I do not like either method, for either way takes away the quality that you get from covering, for the rollers are hard and they do not bed in the flutes of the steel rollers as they should. You may as well have steel rollers without flutes if you do not have rollers that will cushion and get some grip to prevent the fibres from slipping. I do not see how you can expect to get even yarn with burnt down or rolled down rollers, for there is no way to burn or roll them down all alike. You would burn down one end more than the other, if you get them true, and the same is true of rolling them. Rollers of this kind will cause uneven work because they will not cushion alike.

A good, smooth, true, soft, springy roller that will let a hard end come through and then spring back to keep from cutting the next time traverse carries the roving across is one of the greatest features in making even yarn when all steel rolls are running true.

Of course there are other causes of uneven yarn, such as uneven laps, bad carding, not enough moisture, rollers not properly spread, too long a draft, too much twist in roving, bad piecing all through the mill. This is what the majority of the writers will write about, and that is where I think they are in error, for I do not think that any of the above will do as much bad work as bad rollers will. It is impossible, I think, to make even yarn without good, smooth, true rollers, so if every reader of this article who is having trouble with uneven yarn will put this in practice, I am sure he will find a great improvement in his work.

Billie Winker.

Number Sixteen.

The subject for this contest is a good one, and I am glad to have the opportunity to give my experience on this line.

To begin with, I will go to where the cotton is stored away after picking. In many cases we find that the farmer stores his cotton in a cotton house while it is damp, and sometimes, even while it is wet. Even though this cotton contains the seed and is stored in a compact manner, it becomes mildewed, and to a certain extent becomes weak and rotten. This evil can be prevented by being sure that the cotton is dry before it is packed away to await ginning and at the same time if the cotton goes to the gin while damp, we need not look for good, even ginning, as we all know that damp or wet cotton cannot be ginned well. This can be prevented by taking precautions along this line. In my judgment, to even get first-rate yarn, we should bear in mind that after the cotton is taken from the cell in which it grows, it must be treated very carefully, and the quality of the yarn produced depends on the treatment it gets.

I shall not discuss buying cotton. **Mixing Cotton in the Opening Room.**

The matter of making up a mixture of cotton at the opening room is an important problem. We might say that the evenness of the card sliver depends largely on the average mixing. It is a good policy to assign a special man to see to the mixing of the cotton. If it is mixed at random, we get our quality at random throughout the following processes. To prevent this careless mixing, the overseer should see that it is properly done. To obtain good even mixing, take say one bale of first, one bale of second and one bale of third, and so on, and tearing it into small tufts allow it to stand a day or so if possible. Give the fibres time to expand as much as possible so that when the cotton is fed to the opener it will receive the full benefit of the opening process. It is a fact that the picker cannot do the work of the opener, so the opener is essential to begin with. Improper mixing and opening cannot be rectified at the next process.

Next, we pass on to the breaker, where the cotton receives practically its first beating or cleaning action. These beater wings should be kept in first-rate condition. There are in the picker room breaker, intermediate and finisher pickers. How well the carding can be done depends on the beating and cleaning of the cotton, also how even the sliver will be. Excessively heavy laps to the yard will produce bad, uneven work for carding. To prevent any uneven card sliver, is in my judgment, to produce good work, with a 9-ounce lap, the card kept in good condition, card light and quick. At this process of carding, it is essential to good, even yarn in the spinning, to keep the proper setting at the proper places. Carding is the place where the fibres are laid parallel with each other. I think carding should get the very best care that can be had, as here the very small pieces of foreign matter are taken out.

Now after getting our sliver in good condition on the cards, we take it to the drawing frames. At this process, metallic rolls are generally used. Getting these rollers mixed will cut the stock and cause uneven work. These rolls should be kept clean and oiled when necessary. The draft here should not exceed 6

inches for the first drawing. The second drawing should be treated in like manner, with a draft of 5 3-4 inches.

The sliver from the drawing frames is taken to the slubber where it is started in the form of being placed on bobbins. The slubber is a machine that needs a very cautious watch kept over it. The draft on the slubber should not exceed 5 inches at most, or be less than 3 1-4 inches, depending, of course, on the length of the staple. Rolls set too far apart on this machine with short cotton will make uneven roving.

Gentlemen, let me emphasize right here, that if drawing sliver and slubber roving is made uneven, it cannot be rectified in the succeeding processes.

It would take too much space to give all causes and remedies for uneven yarn. Different size bobbins will cause uneven yarn, as will too tight a tension on the slubber. Weather conditions affect the tension on the fly frames, in some cases enough to justify changing the tension gear. After maintaining the slubber in good condition, the same troubles are to be overcome on the intermediate as on the previous machines, for the roving is next run on the intermediate. The draft on the intermediate should not exceed 5 1-2 or 6 inches. Then the finisher flyer frames, where this roving from the intermediate is used, has the same troubles to be overcome as the previous flyer frames.

I shall name some of the causes and remedies for uneven yarn caused in the carding department. These are cloudy and uneven carding; overdrafts; weights too heavy; dirty rolls on drawing frames; dry rolls on slubber, intermediate and finisher fly frames; lost motion in gearing; poorly balanced carriage and allowing frame hands to take up the tension. I think it is a bad practice for the overseer to allow in his room anything that will reflect on the quality of the finished product of the mill in which he is employed.

Gentlemen, I do not contend that uneven yarn cannot be made in the spinning department, and I will discuss that later. But I do contend that the greatest number of causes and remedies are largely found in the treatment of the cotton in the various machines which it must pass before it reaches the spinning department. However, nowadays, it has become necessary for every one concerned to take precautions against bad work.

It is not what a man knows that helps his employer out on any evil, but it is the employee putting that which he knows in practice. Listen, friendship and harmonious relations have just as much to do with good work as anything I know of. Please pardon me, but be business-like with every employee. I think the overseer should be a positive instructor and leader for his help. Practice will prevent uneven yarn to a certain extent. As a matter of fact we are obliged to confess that we find in the carding department a tendency to get a large stock of roving ahead of the spinning for different reasons, such as having more time to clean up, wanting a day off, or some similar reason, failing to have in mind the amount of uneven yarn this rushed through stock will cause. Now, to prevent this evil, the carder should keep in mind that when he is done with the stock, that it is just in the youth of its construction.

Please keep the making of roving well fixed in your heads, as on it depends the making of even yarn.

Spinning.

To begin with, I will say that spinning is the place where the body of the yarn is formed by attenuating the roving to the required size, or number. But in view of the fact that uneven yarn is our subject and to give causes and remedies in spinning, I will assume that I have good, even, stock as roving to make this yarn from.

Some of the causes of uneven yarn are Back lash in gearing stopped up; roving trampets, or roving traverse not in motion and causing rolls to crease; too short a stroke of roving traverse, causing rollers to crease; too much twist in roving for weights to break; rollers set too close, breaking the fibres; rollers set too far apart; fibres slipping by each other; overdrafting; poorly set top leather rolls; roller cots not tight on tension; thick and thin skins on solid rolls; levers resting on creel board, rolls run too long, leaving on old tension.

However, I want to say that an up-to-date overseer, who is not afraid to do or have done, this work, can remedy each and every cause which I have previously mentioned, by doing nothing less than run the job. Let's reason together that if roving is more even with the above causes rectified, that you are sure to get good even yarn on an average.

Learner.

The Loom of Life

It is a solemn thought that every one of us carries about with him a mystical loom, and we are always weaving—weave, weave, weave—this robe which we wear, every thought a thread of the warp, every action a thread of the web. We weave it as the spider does its web, out of its own entrails if I might so say. We weave it, and we dye it, and we cut it, and we stitch it, and then we put it on and wear it; and it sticks to us. Like a snail that crawls about your garden patches and makes it shell by process of secretion from out of its own substance so you and I are making that mysterious solemn thing we call character, moment by moment. It is our own self modified of our actions. Character is the precipitate from the stream of conduct which, like the Nile delta, gradually rises solid and firm above the parent river, and confines its flow.—Alexander MacLaren.

Prendergast Cotton Mills,

Prendergast, Tenn.

B. W. Bingham.....Superintendent
Henry Clarke.....Carder
Ben. B. Greene.....Spinner
J. C. Craig.....Master Mechanic

An elderly gentleman got out of his limousine one morning at a big provision house and entered a department presided over by a pretty girl. He raised his hat politely and said:

"Good morning. Do you keep dates?"

Misunderstanding the question's purport, the pretty girl flushed angrily and answered:

"Yes, I keep 'em all right, all right, but I don't make 'em with no old fossils like you!"—Ex.

Starch

Do you realize the importance of GOOD SIZING? We have made a scientific study of the requirements of the textile industry and manufacture SPECIAL STARCHES adapted to every requirement of the industry.

Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

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We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1915.

Let's Equalize None or All.

One of the Northern textile journals in its last issue urged upon the cotton manufacturers of New England that they should get behind the Palmer-Owen Bill in order to equalize the hours of labor in the South with their working hours.

If National legislation is to be invoked to equalize the hours of labor why not go the whole route and equalize everything.

The New England mills are closer to the coal fields and get their coal at a lower price than the Southern mills. Why not ask Congress to pass a law equalizing the price of coal?

The New England mills are closer to the distributing markets and therefore pay less freight upon their goods.

Why not ask Congress to pass a law equalizing that?

The New England mills being close to the markets and able to keep in closer touch, pay as a rule much lower selling commissions than the Southern mills.

Why not have Congress equalize the selling costs?

The New England fine goods mills have a labor of more experience in fine goods manufacture, and therefore have a temporary advantage over the fine goods mills of the South.

Why not have Congress to pass a law equalizing that?

The New England mills get their money at lower rates of interest than the Southern mills?

Why not pass a law to equalize that?

Why not get the Government to equalize the whole business of cotton manufacture?

If the New England cotton manufacturers are hankering for more laws and more Government regulations they are certainly going the right road when they favor National regulation of hours of labor in order to remove what they believe is a slight advantage of the Southern mills.

If they assist in forcing this entering wedge they will live to see their mills policed and their operatives controlled in almost every detail by Government agents.

Better consider the cost and the future effect, Mr. New England Cotton Manufacturer, before you heed the advice of your textile journals about supporting the Palmer-Owen Bill.

The Southern Organization.

Press dispatches during the past week have made public the fact that ex-Gov. W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina, had been retained by the Southern cotton manufacturers to represent them in their opposition to the Keating Child Labor Bill,

which is the same as the Palmer-Owen Bill of the last Congress.

It was not our intention to give any publicity to the fight against National labor legislation, but the matter having been made public through the genral press we feel that the cotton manufacturers of the South should know the facts relative to the organization which is making their fight.

Realizing that individual efforts or the separate efforts of the State organization would have little effect in defeating such legislation as the Palmer-Owen Bill and that its overwhelming passage through the House at the last Congress was largely due to lack of organized opposition, David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, held a conference late in August at Greenville, S. C., with several prominent cotton manufacturers.

At that conference it was decided to invite two men from each of the cotton manufacturing States of the South to meet at Greenville on Sept. 7th and at the larger conference on that date it was decided to organize the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers to handle publicity and other means of opposition to unfair and radical National legislation.

S. F. Patterson, of Roanoke Rapids, was selected for chairman, and the other members of the Committee are H. L. Moorman, Lynchburg, Va.; W. C. Ruffin, Mayodan, N. C.; A. F. McKissick, Greenwood, S. C.; H. P. Meikleham, Lindale, Ga.; Scott Roberts, Anniston, Ala.; T. L. Wainwright, Stonewall, Miss., and Garnett Andrews, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Committee requested David Clark to act as secretary and treasurer and to take charge of the office, which has been opened at 905 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C.

It was found necessary to employ an attorney to represent the cotton manufacturers at Washington, D. C., in order to see that a proper hearing was given and to argue our side before the committee to whom such a bill was referred.

After looking over the field the Committee was fortunate enough to obtain Ex-Gov. W. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina, who prior to being Governor had had twelve years experience as a member of Congress, and was, therefore, familiar with the methods and procedure of that body. Gov. Kitchin is not acting as a lobbyist, but as the legal adviser and representative of the cotton manufacturers.

The work of the Executive committee consists primarily of publicity work through which they hope

to, in some measure, counteract and refute the false ideas of conditions in Southern cotton mills that has been created by McKelway and other representatives of the National Child Labor Committee.

With that end in view a large amount of reading matter has been sent to members of Congress and to the press throughout the country.

A book "Scenes from Southern Cotton Mills," is now being prepared, which will be placed in the public libraries throughout the North.

Mr. Clark has just returned from New York, where arrangements were practically completed for one of the leading moving picture companies to put on a three reel film which will show the living and working conditions of the operatives of the Southern Cotton mills.

There may be some who think it would not be best to make public the plans of the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers, but we are making this fight open and above ground and with the sole purpose of getting before the people of the country the truth as against the false impressions purposely created by the National Child Labor Committee.

It will, of course, require a substantial sum to carry out the program as outlined and we have not yet in sight all that is needed.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Associations of South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama have contributed their part and individual mills in Virginia and Mississippi have either contributed or pledged contributions.

Up to the present time the cotton mills of Georgia have not made any donations, but we believe that they will come forward and do their part.

The Keating Bill (similar to the Palmer-Owen Bill) was introduced during the first days of Congress and an effort will be made by its friends to railroad it through the House. Mr. Lewis, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, who handled the Palmer-Owen Bill at the last session of Congress, was not inclined to give us a hearing, but at this time it seems probable that he will give a hearing if his committee receives the bill.

The Keating Bill prohibits interstate shipments of certain products because they are made by persons under certain ages and as it is therefore an interstate commerce act it should be referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee and would be so referred but for the fact that it was at the last session referred to the Labor Committee.

It could very well be referred to the Judiciary Committee for there is a grave constitutional question connected with the passage of such legislation.

Before we go to press the question of the reference of the Keating Bill may be decided and also the date of the hearing set. We may be able to announce these results elsewhere in this issue.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. H. Dixon has resigned as overseer of twisting at the Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. H. Fears has become second hand in weaving at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Hugh Parker is now section hand in picker room at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. L. Wyrick of Shelby, N. C., has accepted a position at the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C.

W. R. Owens of Pelzer, S. C., now has a position at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. F. Pennington is now acting as superintendent of the Ozark (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

E. L. Goolsby is the present secretary and treasurer of the Planters Chemical & Oil Co., Talladega, Ala.

J. R. Watson has become secretary of the Cochran (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

F. A. Bland with Stafford Loom Co., at Enoree, S. C., has been on a visit to Lexington, N. C.

W. A. Frost is now president of the Fulton Cotton Mills Co., Athens, Ala.

F. H. Elmore, Jr., is now vice president of the Demopolis (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

C. L. O'Neal is now secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

G. H. Milliken has been elected president of the Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala., succeeding Seth M. Milliken.

W. O. Wilson has been promoted from second hand to overseer of twisting at the Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. T. Porter has resigned his position at the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., to accept a position at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

J. P. Corne has resigned as overseer of carding at Jonesville, S. C., and moved to Woodruff, S. C.

S. E. Cooper has been elected secretary of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, Moorhead, Miss.

Wm. Koehler has been elected as treasurer of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, Moorhead, Miss.

G. M. Day of Batesburg, S. C., is second hand in spinning at Glenn Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.

J. L. McNair has been elected president of the Dickson, Scotland and Waverly Cotton Mills of Laurinburg, N. C., succeeding J. P. McRae.

Jno. L. Stamey has accepted the position of superintendent of the Saxony Spinning Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

J. D. Whitmire of Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.

C. H. Ricker of Asheville, N. C., has accepted a position in carpenter shop of Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

D. A. Goiter of Greenville, S. C., has accepted position of section hand in spinning at Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

J. R. Grubb of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg Co.

R. W. Kerr, of the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., is now grinding cards at the No. 4 card room of the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

Cecil Newton has been promoted to second hand in No. 1 and 2 carding at the Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Clarence Baker has resigned his position at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills, to become second hand in carding at the Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

ALBANY

Lubricates all kinds of mill machinery. It cannot leak or drip from bearings.



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J. A. Hart has resigned as overseer of carding at the Kings Mountain (N. C.) Mfg. Co., to become second hand in carding at the Dilling Mills, of the same place.

L. L. Brown has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Riverside Mill No. 2, Anderson, S. C., to become superintendent of the Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.

T. H. Henderson, who last week resigned as superintendent of the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has accepted a similar position at the Apalache plant of the Victor Mfg. Co., Arlington, S. C.

R. L. Bryant has resigned as overseer slashing at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to become overseer or dyeing, warping and slashing at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

James Mapes Dodge Dead.

James Mapes Dodge, one of the country's best known engineers and inventors, and president of the Link-Belt Co., Chicago, died at his home in Philadelphia on last Saturday night. Mr. Dodge was a native of Waverly, N. J. He served his apprenticeship in the shipping firm of John Roach & Sons. Later on he engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery, being associated with E. T. Copeland of New York, in this enterprise. He was later on connected with the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Co., and the Ewart Manufacturing Co. In 1184, the firm of Burr & Dodge was established at Philadelphia, this company being later merged into the Link-Belt Co. Mr. Dodge was probably best known on account of his inventions in conveying machinery, being one of the

pioneers in the conveying and elevating art. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Government Crop Estimate.

This year's cotton crop was estimated yesterday by the Department of Agriculture at 11,161,000, equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters.

This year's crop of 11,161,000 bales last year, 14,156,486 bales in 1913, and 13,033,235 bales, the average total production, exclusive of linters for the five years, 1909,1913.

The final official figures giving the exact size of this year's crop will be issued by the Census Bureau next March when complete statistics from the ginneries have been compiled.

The estimated production, exclusive of linters, by states, with comparisons, follows:

States	1915	1914	Average 1909-13
Virginia...	16,000	25,222	20,538
N. Carolina...	708,000	930,631	808,154
S. Carolina...	1,160,000	1,533,810	1,204,422
Georgia...	1,900,000	2,718,037	2,086,598
Florida...	50,000	81,255	61,561
Alabama...	1,050,000	1,751,375	1,354,579
Mississippi...	940,000	1,245,535	1,181,320
Louisiana...	360,000	449,458	340,715
Texas...	3,175,000	4,592,112	3,730,765
Arkansas...	785,000	1,016,170	867,778
Tennessee...	295,000	383,517	336,866
Missouri...	52,000	81,752	64,876
Oklahoma...	630,000	1,262,176	870,349
California...	34,000	49,835
All other States...	60,000	14,045	14,713

Fountain Inn Mfg. Co.

Fountain Inn, S. C.

J. M. Cannon.....Superintendent
J. C. Nunnally.....Carder
R. W. Gossett.....Spinner
V. B. Bogan.....Weaver
J. R. Roberts.....Cloth Room
J. A. Finley.....Master Mechanic



C.O.B. MACHINE

CLEANING, OPENING AND BLOOMING MACHINE

Feeds Uniform Cotton to Lappers
Makes Numbers Run Even
IMPROVES GRADE OF YARN

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY
NEW YORK

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lafayette, Ga.—The Union Cotton Mills will install at once 100 60-inch Stafford looms.

Reidsville, N. C.—The Edna Cotton Mills have placed an order for 100 additional Stafford looms, which will be installed at an early date.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Howell Mfg. Co., will make an increase of 2,500 spindles, including card room machinery. It will be installed at an early date.

West Point, Miss.—Arrangements have been completed by the Cardinal Mills to double their output, owing to a heavy increase in the demand for "cardinal" weaving and hosiery yarns in 30s and 40s.

Enoree, S. C.—The Enoree Mills have purchased through Fred H. White of Charlotte, 156 60-inch Ideal Automatic looms to be manufactured by the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass.

High Point, N. C.—The Pickett Cotton Mills, which are equipped with Stafford Automatic looms have placed an order with Fred H. White of Charlotte for 50 additional 40-inch looms.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Mooreville Cotton Mills have placed an order with Fred H. White of Charlotte, N. C., Southern representatives of the Stafford Company, Readville, Mass., for 125 Ideal Automatic looms.

Blandenboro, N. C.—It is reported that the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, previously mentioned as considering the doubling of their plant, have placed contracts for additional equipment at a cost of \$50,000. It is understood that an additional building will be erected.

Eufaula, Ala.—It is expected that operations at the Glenola Mill will be resumed about January 1st, although the new owners have not completed their plans. The mill will run under the old name, and the output will be yarns and sheetings.

Draper, N. C.—An order for 75 new looms has been placed by the German-American Mills, operated by the Thread Mills Co. An addition is to be built to the plant to accommodate the new machinery, which will operate on blankets. The concern is controlled by Marshall Field & Co.

Valdosta, Ga.—It is reported locally the Strickland Cotton Mills have closed an order for 750,000 yards of cloth to be delivered next month. This is equal to about 450 miles of cloth. The cloth will probably be used in the manufacture of bags of various kinds. The order amounts to about \$20,000.

Tarboro, N. C.—An increase of capital to the extent of \$12,000 has been decided upon by the Runny-three Langley Mills at Langley, meade Mills No. 2, this additional in-Bath and Clearwater, S. C., the new vestment being for the purchase of equipment replacing old machinery. The Wah Re Hosiery Mills.

Cherryville, N. C.—It is said that the Howell Manufacturing Co. will double its capacity early next year. Cotton Mills are changing from a At present they operate 26,000 spind-single motor power drive to an indies on 30s two-ply warps and vidual motor for each section of the skeins. mills. The change will be made by

A large qauntity of spindles in these mills was replaced last summer.

Tuesday morning, so that the mills can start back to work.

The expenditure in money is about \$5,000 or \$6,000, and means the changing of a motor current of 11,000 volts to one of 550 volts for each separate motor. There are a number of these little motors being installed, and to take care of them, new switch boards, transformers, etc are being installed.

Belmont, N. C.—The new Climax Spinning Co., has awarded all contracts for their plant. R. C. Biberstein of Charlotte, is the architect-engineer in charge. The mill will have 21,176 spindles and accompanying machinery for fine yarn manufacture. Most of this equipment was ordered from the Whitin Machine Works. The mill building will be 531 by 127 feet, one story high, standard mill construction. The building is to cost about \$60,000. The company will spend \$40,000 for the erection of the cottages for the operatives.

Summerville, Ga.—In a determined effort to wipe out the "drinking set" and all who deal in liquor, Supt. E. Montgomery, of the Summerville Cotton Mills, has issued orders to every foreman to discharge every person employed in the mill who is found drunk or misbehaving in any way, and to emphasize the meaning of this rule, the discharged employee is warned to leave the village and not to return for work at any time.

The Massachusetts Mills at Lindale, has been trying this plan for a number of months, and it is said there is practically no drinking or misbehavior in that place since the lid was nailed down by Capt. Meiwleham.

West Point, Ga.—The West Point Manufacturing Co. has placed a contract with William Firth, of Boston, for the complete equipment of waste machinery for the new mill of the company, which will be known as the Fairfield Mill. The mill will make cotton duck. Construction was started last summer, and it is thought that the building will be ready for the installation of new machinery about February 1st. The plant will consist of a three-story building, 425x132 feet, and a weave shed 325x132 feet. Power will be supplied from the central power plant of the West Point Manufacturing Co. A considerable tract of land was purchased by the company, and a landscape artist has been engaged to lay out a model village, including houses, churches, schools and a community welfare house.

Sand Springs, Okla.—The latest reports concerning the previously mentioned movement by Charles Page and associates to start a cotton mill here, state that a company is to be organized with a capital

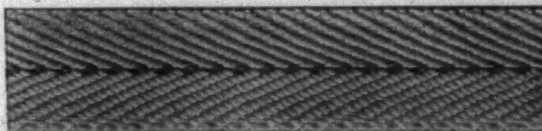
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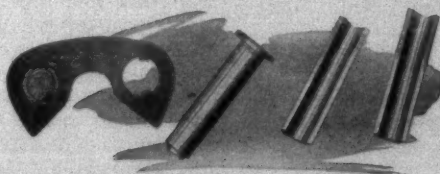
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St. Louis, Cen. Nat'l Bank Bldg. Birmingham.....General Mach Co.
Montreal, Can.....John Millen & Sons, Ltd.

stock of \$500,000. The new concern will be known as the Sands Spring Cotton Mill, and they propose to erect a building of steel and glass construction, to cost \$20,000. They will install machinery driven by electric power.

Rome, Ga.—The Rome Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of high grade hosiery, are erecting a building, 36 by 100 feet, for the installation of machinery, recently purchased, for the production of aniline or oxidized black hosiery. Upon the completion of this addition to their present plant, they will be in a position to dye their hosiery.

Nashville, Tenn.—Announcement made by W. W. Dillon, trustee, who recently purchased the plant of the Nashville Woolen Mills from J. S. McHenry, trustee, that plans are being perfected for the organization of a company to take over the property, and resume operation. The company had a good plant, and for a number of years handled a large business, but during the depression of the past two years became involved and found difficulty in meeting obligations. Mr. Dillon, the trustee, purchased the property for \$470,000, which is very much less than the original cost of the plant. Mr. Dillon says that the men interested in buying over the plant are Nashville men, and he expects to close the deal in a short time.

More Cotton Spindles Active Than For Years.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Activity in cotton spinning throughout the country was greater during November than in any month for some time.

The monthly report of the Census Bureau, issued today, showed 31,497,435 cotton spindles were active during November, a greater number than at any time for several years. There were a million more spindles in operation than during November last year and almost 100,000 more bales of cotton were used than during November a year ago, the quantity in 1915 being 514,534 bales.

Cotton spinning showed renewed activity in May and has increased each month since then. During the four months period ending November 30, cotton used amounted to 1,977,874 bales. That exceeds the quantity used last year and in the previous two years during the same period.

Cotton used during the four months ending November 30 was 1,977,874 bales against 1,671,149 during that period last year.

Cotton on hand November 30 in consuming establishments was 1,613,110 bales against 1,062,102 last

year, and in public storage and at compresses 4,982,472 bales against 4,954,414 a year ago.

Exports during November were 527,625 bales against 674,655 last month and 760,929 in November last year, exports four months ending November 30 was 1,866,994 bales against 1,405,048 a year ago.

Imports were 21,169 bales against 13,506 last month and 13,454 in November last year.

Linters used during November and not included in foregoing figures were 78,261 bales against 27,282 in 1914; on hand in consuming establishments 151,697 bales against 78,343 in 1914 and in public storage and at compresses 116,787 bales against 57,770 in 1914. Linters exported were 14,894 bales against 7,267 in 1914.

Determined Effort to Be Made to Defeat Labor Bill.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Cotton manufacturers are going to make a determined effort to defeat the Palmer child labor bill which, if passed by Congress would prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of any product of a factory that was manufactured with the aid of child labor.

That the cotton men are determined to defeat this measure became evident here today when it was learned that former Gov. W. W. Kitchin has been retained by the cotton mill people to look after their interests, and that he had been before Congressman Lewis, of Maryland, chairman of the House labor committee, to ask that he and the mill men be given a hearing before the bill is reported out of the committee. Mr. Kitchin has been here all the week.

It is understood that practically every member of Congress and both senators from the state are against the Palmer bill. The measure would be especially obnoxious to the cotton people of the entire country because it provides that federal inspectors may enter any cotton mill or any other factory, the production of which is to be shipped out of the state, and demand that the books and other papers in the possession of the mills be turned over to the federal agent. Should he find that children under 14 years of age are in the employ of the concern, the goods would be barred from shipment in interstate commerce.

The mill people contend they do not object to the law if it was a state measure instead of a federal measure. They will do their utmost, however, to defeat any legislation that will give the federal authorities the right to inspect and supervise state institutions.



Keeping the Textile Plant Young

is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

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Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets were strong and active last week and mills and commission men are regarding the outlook as very bright. There was a steady demand for goods and new orders continued to come in even at the higher prices. The dyestuff situation is the greatest drawback, and more lines have been withdrawn from the market on account of inability to get colors. The domestic production of dyes is helping many mills, and it is expected that this production will grow large enough to be of much more benefit.

The market for print cloths was strong, with prices showing a tendency to go higher. Some mills have already sold ahead at price above the current quotations. A good re-order business is said to be coming in on fine and fancy gray goods and few mills can make delivery on these goods before the first of February or March. Converters had a good business during last week.

Advances have been named on several of the best known lines of bleached goods and it is expected that other lines will be marked higher before much longer. Buyers are beginning to be more impressed with the strong position of gray goods, and are beginning to place orders for the new year. Well-known lines of denims have been withdrawn from the market, pending developments in the dye situation, but substitute colors have proved fairly successful and what indigos are now available are being held at an advance of from 30 to 50 per cent. Gingham are well under order and discounts have been shortened in many quarters.

Mills making staple cotton goods, and commission handling them, are not at all anxious to sell far ahead. The mills are well sold up at present, and with prices being moved up on many lines, they are very conservative about new business running into the first half of the new year. Buyers are having more trouble placing orders on cotton duck and sheeting. Manufacturers are so well sold up that they are not showing much interest in new business.

There is a good demand for osnaburgs and sheetings, this being brought about principally from the recent advances named on burlap. Cotton is being largely taken as a substitute for burlap, and unless there is a marked change in the burlap situation, it is thought that burlap users will later take much larger supplies of cotton goods.

The bag trade is being forced to use more and more cotton goods and are willing to make contracts for even larger supplies where the goods can be had in widths to suit them. It is said that most of the wide looms in this country have sufficient orders on hand to prevent them from taking any more new business for some time to come.

There was a marked change for

the better in the Fall River print cloth market last week, the market being decidedly firmer and more activity was shown. The total sales were estimated at 200,000 pieces, this being a larger volume than for several weeks. Prices were very firm, and several styles were marked up a sixteenth of a cent. Contracts were made in most cases, for delivery well into March. Buyers seem anxious to get wide odds in standard styles, and these goods made up most of the trading. Medium width goods did not sell as well as they have for the last few weeks, but there was considerable trading in this style. The inquiry for narrow goods was better than it has been for some weeks, and some trading was done in these goods. Twills were stronger and sold in considerable volume. Sateens also were in increased demand.

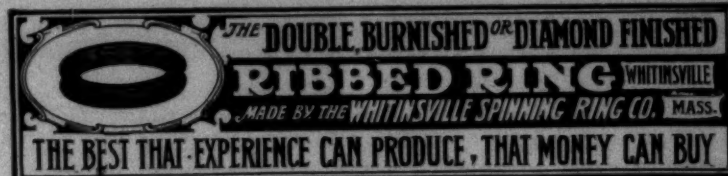
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 8 5-8	—
28-inch, 65x60s	3 1-2
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	5 1-4
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 3-4
4-yard, 80x80s	6 1-2
Brown drills, standard	7 1-2
Sheetings, Sou., std.	7 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	9 7 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	5 3-4 6
4-yard, 48x48s	5 1-4
4-yard, 44x44s	5 1-2
5-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4
Denims, 9-ounce	14 1-2
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	12 1-2
Oliver, Extra, 8-oz.	12 1-2
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	
inch Duck	15 3-4
Woodberry, sail d'k.	20%
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	27 1/2%
Ticking, 8-ounce	12 1-2
Standard prints	5 1-2
Standard gingham	6 3-4
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2 8 3-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 3-4 5

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

Bales.	
In sight for week	474,000
In sight for same 7 days	
last year	565,000
In sight for the month	600,000
In sight for month to the	
same date last year	839,000
In sight for season	6,180,000
In sight for season to same	
date last year	6,120,000
Port receipts for season	3,470,000
Port receipts to same date	
last year	3,500,000
Overland to mills and Can-	
ada for season	444,000
Overland to mills and Can-	
ada to same date last y'r	363,000
Southern mill takings for	
season	1,434,000
Southern mill takings to	
same date last year	1,191,000
Interior stocks in excess of	
August 1	831,000
Interior stocks in excess of	
August 1 last year	1,065,000
Foreign exports for week	96,000



Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — There were many inquiries in the cotton yarn market last week for both weaving and knitting yarns, but the actual volume of sales was not large, as dealers did not seem to be able to quote prices that were acceptable to buyers. Some of the dealers secured good orders by meeting buyers' prices, or agreeing on a compromise price. The receipts of yarn from the South were good and deliveries on old contracts were generally good.

Manufacturers are paying more and more attention to the dyestuff situation, for if they cannot get dyes they do not want yarn. There are plenty of orders here for a wide range of goods, but many of the manufacturers will not take them because they are afraid they will not be able to get dyes with which to finish them. Hosiery mills have plenty of business on hand and new business is being offered them every week. The demand for the cheap lines has grown as strong as for the medium and high priced lines. Hosiery mills are handicapped by lack of dyes, but it is also true that the dye scarcity has stimulated distribution, as distributors would most likely have continued on the hand to mouth policy of buying had they not been afraid they could not get goods when they needed them later.

There were inquiries for carded yarns with deliveries starting promptly in some cases, and in others not to start until next June, in lots of from 25,000 to 200,000 pounds. Underwear dealers who recently booked orders, promptly covered on the yarn they needed, sales being made of 50,000 to 200,000 pounds, with deliveries beginning in April, May and June. There was also a good demand for yarn for spot delivery.

Prices continue high and firm on fine two-ply combed yarns and spinners of these yarns are in a very strong position for at least the next four months. The demand from mercerizers and weavers has been large and tire manufacturers and the insulating wire trade are continuing to place large orders. There is nothing to indicate that prices on these yarns will go any lower. The demand for the single-combed yarn, in coarse and medium counts, is not so good in this market, users of these yarns being apparently well covered.

The following prices were quoted in New York on Monday.

Two-Ply Southern Skeins.

4s to 8s	17	—19 1-2
10s to 12s	19	1-2-21
14s	21	—21
16s	21	—21 1-2
20s	21	1-2-22
24s	23	1-2—
26s	25	—
30s	26	1-2-27
36s	32	—33

40s	34	—36
50s	43	—44
60s	49	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	19	1-2-20
4-ply 8s upholstery	19	1-2-20

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	17	—19
10s to 12s	19	—20
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	21	—21 1-2
20s	21	1-2—
22s	22	1-2—
24s	22	1-2-23
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	26	—26 1-2
40s	34	—35

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	19	1-2-20
14s	20	—21
16s	21	1-2—
20s	21	1-2-22
22s	22	—22 1-2
24s	23	1-2—
26s	24	—
30s	26	—26 1-2
40s	35	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	20	—21
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	22	1-2-23
26s	25	1-2-26
30s	27	—27 1-2
36s	34	—
40s	36	—
50s	43	—44

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s	19	1-2—
10s	20	—
12s	20	—
14s	20	1-2—
16s	20	3-4—
18s	21	—
20s	21	1-4—
22s	21	1-2—
24s	21	3-4—
26s	23	—
28s	26	—
30s	26	—
22s Fleece col.	24	—

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	22	1-2—
11s	23	—
12s	23	1-4—
14s	23	1-2—
16s	23	3-4—
18s	24	1-2—
20s	24	3-4-25
22s	25	—
24s	25	1-2—
26s	26	1-2—
28s	27	1-2—
30s	29	—

Eastern Carded Peeler Skeins, and Warps.

20s 2-ply	27	1-2—
22s 2-ply	28	—
24s 2-ply	29	—
26s 2-ply	30	—
30s 2-ply	32	—33
40s 2-ply	36	—37
45s 2-ply	37	—39
50s 2-ply	47	—48

Legislation Necessary for a Merchant Marine

(Continued from Page 3).

as the result of their investigations may determine to be desirable for the development of commerce and the mail facilities of the United States, such recommendations to be submitted to Congress at the next ensuing session for consideration. Give to the Shipping Board authority to investigate discrimination in ocean rates of freight and the regulation of same, and to cooperate with the railroads in pro-rating on all foreign commerce in connection with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Subsidy or Government Ownership

Give the Board an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for the development of the merchant marine. To invest this amount or any proportion of it to be invested in the building, acquiring leasing, chartering, operating, if necessary, or sale of ships, or for investment in any corporations now existing or hereafter created, or to any Railroad Company in the extension of its line to foreign ports; also authority to create a corporation or corporations for the purpose of establishing lines of steamers to such foreign ports, and with the cooperation of such foreign countries as will best develop our commerce, but only when such loans or investment are secured as prior lien on all assets of any such corporation or corporations, to which assistance, cooperation or investment may be given or any money advanced by the Shipping Board, prior to all liens of every character which such corporations may assume, provided in no circumstances shall such assistance or cooperation be given when the service to such foreign ports is efficiently covered by existing American corporations or individuals.

Secretary McAdoo on the Subject

I quote the following from a personal letter of Hon. Secretary McAdoo to Hon. A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., November 5, 1915.

Now about the shipping question. This is such a vital economic problem, and the future prosperity and welfare of this country is so bound up in its wise solution, that I feel most intensely and earnestly the necessity for wise and prompt action by the Congress. I am not wedded to any view. I have strongly advocated the views I have advanced because they seem to be the only views that afford any sort of practical solution of the problem. If some one else can present a solution that is more practical and will be more efficacious, I shall be as quick to support it as I have been earnest in urging the views I have already presented.

We must take this question up from the standpoint of patriotism and intelligence, because, if we are inspired by patriotism, our hearts will be right, and, if controlled by intelligence, our judgements will be right. We must think of America first, and subordinate everything else, including our personal interests, to the welfare of our beloved country.

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO

"The Clinchfield Route"

RAILWAY

and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 9, 1915.

Eastern Standard Time

Southbound

Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky.	3:00
Lv. Haysi, Va.	3:37
Lv. Fremont, Va.	4:10
Lv. Dante, Va.	4:55
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	5:30
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	7:25
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	9:30
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	10:30
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	10:30
Lv. Kona, N. C.	7:18
Lv. Altapass, N. C.	8:10
Lv. Marion, N. C.	9:50
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	11:33
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.	11:30

Northbound

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	5:45
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	6:09
Lv. Marion, N. C.	7:05
Lv. Altapass, N. C.	8:20
Lv. Kona, N. C.	8:57
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	10:30
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	7:45
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	8:30
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	10:35
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	12:17
Lv. Dante, Va.	12:40
Lv. Fremont, Va.	1:25
Lv. Haysi, Va.	1:55
Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky.	2:30

*—Daily.

A. M. light face type.

P. M. heavy face type.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Mgr.,
John City, Tenn.

As to the third subject. How can we secure this legislation? I should crudely expressed and subject, of course, to many changes in the proper preparation of such a bill fully covering these general principles, that such legislation can be secured if you business men will all unite in your efforts, entirely independent of politics or personal interests, for the passage of such legislation, and not only are you interested, but the whole country, the laborer, the farmer, the manufacturer, the banker and the merchant, every one is equally interested as patriotic citizens of our country, and they should add their appeals to Congress to pass such a bill as will place our country once again in the position we had prior to 1860, as the mistress of the seas, not in war, but in peace, in carrying the commerce of the world.

Queer Advertisements.

Wanted—Experienced nurse for bottled baby.

Wanted—An organist and boy to blow the same.

Wanted—A boy to be inside and partly outside the counter.

Wanted—A room for two young gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad.

Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York, willing to take care of children and a sailor.

Wanted—A cow by an old lady with crumpled horns.

For Sale—A farm by an old gentleman with outbuildings.

For Sale—A nice mattress by an old lady full of feathers.

Personal Items

H. W. Williams has resigned as overseer of carding at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va.

J. W. Kaneer, superintendent of the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, was a Charlotte visitor this week.

Isaac Bennett has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va.

Leonard Paulson Ill.

Mr. Leonard Paulson, a veteran yarn commission merchant of New York and dean of the cotton yarn trade, is very ill with pneumonia at the home of his friend, R. S. Reinhardt in Lincolnton. Mr. Paulson

came South to attend the annual midwinter meeting of Oasis Temple of the Shrine, of which he is an honorary member and was taken sick shortly after arriving in Lincolnton to visit Mr. Reinhardt. It is hoped that he will soon recover.

Opposing Passage Child Labor Bill.

Washington, Dec. 14. — David Clark, representing a committee of cotton mill men, has been here a day or two to urge Congressmen to oppose the child labor bill introduced in the House by Representatives Copley and Keating and in the Senate by Senators Kenyon and Owen.

Mr. Clark told The Observer correspondent tonight that advocates of these bills to regulate child labor in the various States are going to try to railroad one of them through. He thinks that there is real danger of very detrimental legislation along this line unless the cotton manufacturers in the South immediately enter vigorous protest against outside interference.

The Keating and Owen bills are similar. They are the old Palmer-Owen bills of last Congress.

Mr. Clark returned tonight and will confer with mill men on the situation.—Washington Correspondent of Charlotte Observer.

Cotton in Auto Tires. (Continued from Page 5.)

when the amount needed will be so large that a balance will be brought about between demand and production. When the production was as previously stated, some of the large producers were getting out anywhere from 7,000 to 8,000 tires per day, whereas to-day they are getting out from 12,000 to 14,000 tires per day. The previous estimated number of bales, of course, included the amount of waste which would be made in a combed cotton. Upon the same basis it would seem that the amount of cotton being used to-day in the production of tires was between 40,000 and 500,000 bales per year. In any case, the consumption is much larger than it was when the investigation was made.

Even if only 400,000 bales are being used in the production of tires, it would leave only 200,000 bales for the producers of fine fabrics unless a greater amount of Egyptian is imported or unless the production of staple cotton is increased by domestic growers, or unless the government estimated figures are incorrect. If there are many who believe that 200,000 bales will be sufficient to supply the manufacturers of fine fabrics, we have not yet become acquainted with them.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Rosin Soap.

Rosin Soap for use in bleacheries and print works. Rosin Size in starching fabrics, are two articles highly recommended by their makers. The Arabol Mfg. Co., 400 William St., New York City. They are claimed to be perfectly uniform, free from impurities and thoroughly filtered. Whoever uses them is pleased by their effectiveness and economy.

GRID BARS

When in need of Grid Bars of any kind---adjustable or fixed---let us hear from you. 60 days free trial anywhere.

ATHERTON PIN GRID BAR CO.

Providence, R. I.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Rings, Spinning and Twister, Singles or Doubles

OF THE BEST MAKE

If you are changing to a larger or smaller ring we can furnish you RINGS WITH BASE EXPANDED OR CONTRACTED TO FIT YOUR OLD HOLDER.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for Prices

Southern Spindle and Flyer Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sec'y

IT IS THE GARLAND STANDARD OF INSPECTION

That means a

*Perfect
Loom
Harness*

The final inspection which each one of our loom harnesses receives when finished is so thorough and critical that every harness which we send out may be depended upon as being as near perfect as it is possible to make it.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

Bradford Soluble Grease



Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of whit fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.



ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 2,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Help Wanted.

Hands wanted for night run, beginning December 10th. Work five nights, pay for six.

Millen Cotton Mills,
Millen, Ga.

For Sale.

1 Deep Well Pump.
1 Triplex Pump, heavy duty.
1 Air Compressor, 100 to 125 lbs.
1 Air Compressor for Dry Pipe System.

Gray Mfg. Co.,
Gastonia, N. C.

Second Hand Wanted.

Second hand for a 15,000 spindle mill spinning room on high-grade hosiery yarns. Pay \$10.50 per week. Two section hands an an oiler on job with you. Good chance for promotion, if you prove yourself to be a good man. Healthy city, not many miles from Charlotte, N. C. Must give best of reference in regard to character and ability. Address Second Hand, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

150 feet 3-inch and 3 1-2-inch shafting with hangers, in perfect condition, J. & L. latest pattern.

15 idler pulleys, 30-inch diameter, 4-inch face.

15 pulleys 30-inch diameter, 4-inch face, 3 and 3 1-2-inch bore.

Gray Mfg. Co.,
Gastonia, N. C.

For Sale.

1 Denn Warper in perfect condition. Has been run eighteen months. 2,600 ends, single linker.

Gray Mfg. Co.,
Gastonia, N. C.

Wanted.

4 or 5 winder hands, picker hands, drawing hands and one spinner, all for night work. C. C. Randleman, Supt. Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as overseer of carding. 12 years experience as overseer and can get results. Married and strictly sober. Address No. 1274.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have run large rooms successfully. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1275.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1276.

WANT position as bookkeeper or office man in cotton mill. Eight years experience in cotton mill office work and at present have charge of a mill office. Best of references. Address No. 1277.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent that can get results. Age 3. Married. Held last position nine years. Gilt edged references. Address No. 1278.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 1279.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 1280.

WANT position as chief engineer and master machinist. 12 years experience. Strictly sober. Good manager of help and can keep plant in tip-top shape at low cost. Address No. 1281.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Am strictly sober. Address No. 1282.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 38. Held last position five years and can furnish very satisfactory references from South Carolina mills. Address No. 1283.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed but have good reasons for desiring to change. Can get results and can give present employers as references. Address No. 1284.

WANT a position as overseer in small spinning room, or second hand in larger room. Have had ten years experience in spinning and spooling. Age 30. Married and strictly sober. Address No. 1285.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping and slashing. Have 15 years experience in that line. Married. Can give good references. Address 1286.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large room. Experienced on 4s to 60s, warp, hosiery and mercerizing yarns, single and ply. Married. Age 39. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1287.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have 12 years experience and am now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 1288.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience as overseer spinning and class of references. Address No. 1289.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction but not satisfied with location of mill. Have experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 1290.

WANT position as Superintendent or overseer of spinning. Ten years as overseer. 5 years as Superintendent of Eastern mill. Can furnish good references and would like to locate in the South. Address No. 1291.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or spinning and winding. Would take carding and spinning at night. Have had 8 years experience as overseer spinning and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1292.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1293.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning or overseer of twisting in a duck mill. Have had long experience as overseer and can handle any size room. Address No. 1294.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed but want larger room. Age 29. Have common school and Business College education. Can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 1296.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer carding

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

mill. Long experience in the mill. Employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1297.

A PRACTICAL mill man wants position as superintendent in a small card room or as carder and spin-yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Best of references as to work and character. Am now employed as carder, but can change on short notice. Address No. 1298.

WNT position as spinner or carding and spinning. Long experience in cotton manufacturing. Am a competent, energetic young man of 32 years. 22 years in carding and spinning. Am also technical graduate and hold diploma. Now employed as overseer spinning in large mill. Can change on 12 days notice. References. Address No. 1299.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience. Am now employed and always gave satisfaction. Reason for changing is better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1300.

WANT position as overseer of large ner in small mill. 40 years old. sober, good manager of help and best of references. Getting results is a habit with me. Address No. 1301.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Have 20 years experience. Address No. 1302.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill. At present am superintendent. Very wide experience. References from past and present employers. Address No. 1303.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer. Now employed, but would change for larger job. Address No. 1304.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in the South. Have always made money for my mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1305.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have been on present job three years and am giving satisfaction, but want location where there are better schools. Present employer as my reference. Address No. 1306.

or spinning, or both, in large

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Best of references as to character and ability as a spinner. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 1307.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white or colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1308.

WANT position as superintendent. Am an Eastern man of long experience but desire to move to the South. Can furnish the best class of references. Address No. 1309.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as superintendent. Have 20 years experience in mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer of carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1310.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on Draper or plain looms. Now employed as second hand. Age 32. Married. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Address No. 1312.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in large mills and furnish best of references. Address No. 1314.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience. 35 years old and married and strictly temperate. Am now employed but desire to make a change. Best of references. Address No. 1313.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving, either plain or fancy. Long experience. Now employed. Can furnish fine reference. Address No. 1315.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent, by practical man of executive ability. Fully capable of managing mill. 8 years as overseer of weaving in largest mill in S. C. 3 years experience as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Can give present and all former employers as reference. Address No. 1316.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1317.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1318.

WANT position as book-keeper. Am capable, experienced young man of good habits and character.

Am now employed as mill book-keeper, but desire to change for good reasons. Address No. 1319.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience as carder in large mills and can furnish lost employer as reference. Address No. 1320.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as references. Address No. 1321.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as carder. Am experienced on white, colored and combed yarns. Married. Age 32. Best of references. Address No. 1322.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of either carding or spinning. Have had 12 years experience as carder and spinner and 12 years as superintendent, including several large mills. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1323.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1324.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 35. Married. Have had 15 years experience as second hand and overseer in Eastern mills. Fine references. Address No. 1325.

WANT position as timekeeper, general office man, and outside overseer. 10 years experience as railroad agent. 2 years mill experience. Married. Good references, both as to character and ability. Address 1326.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am at present employed in Eastern mill on cotton and silk goods and have charge of 2,100 looms. Experienced on lenos, fancies, box work, jacquard and Draper looms. Fine references. Address No. 1327.

WANT position as superintendent of large card room or spinning room. Am now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 1328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 22 years experience in card room and am entirely competent. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1329.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1330.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Draper and Stafford looms as well as fancy work. Can furnish best of references from both former and present employers. Address No. 1331.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer carding and spinning. Thoroughly practical, experienced. Can give good references. Address No. 1332.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1333.

WANTED position as overseer of carding, at not less than \$2.50 per day. Am a practical carder, good manager of help, strictly sober. Have had about ten years as carder. Am now employed and giving satisfaction. Good reason for changing. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 1334.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1336.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job, but want larger salary. Have good education and am good manager of help. Five years experience as machinery erector. Sober. Good references. Address No. 1337.

WANT to buy a small block of stock in a medium or small size mill that can give me permanent position as superintendent, and can work out part of purchase price. Will consider new mill or reorganization proposition. Address No. 1338.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1339.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1340.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1341.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1342.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton waste mill or woolen mill. Have had special experience handling waste on the woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1344.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning by a married man, 39 years of age. Have had twenty years experience on twisted and hosiery yarns, white and colored. Strictly sober. In good health. Now employed, but wish to change. Can give good references. Could call to see you in person. Address No. 1345.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 6 years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address No. 1347.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am a practical spinner. Age 25. Married. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1346.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. Age 39. Have had 27 years' experience in spinning and twisting. Prefer mill in small place. Good references. Address 1349.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Plain or Draper looms. Am experienced on drills, ducks osnaburgs and sheetings. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1350.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as second hand. Am an expert card grinder and have had long experience as second hand. Good references. Address No. 1351.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent, but desire larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1352.

WANT position as second hand in spinning or overseer of small room. Age 24. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 11 years experience in spinning room and can get production. Address No. 1353.

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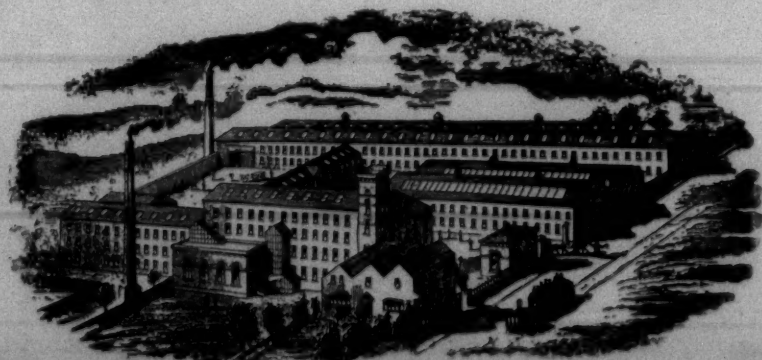
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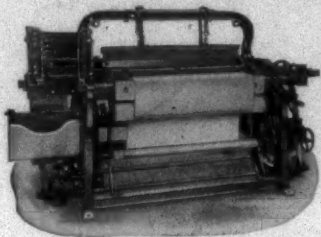
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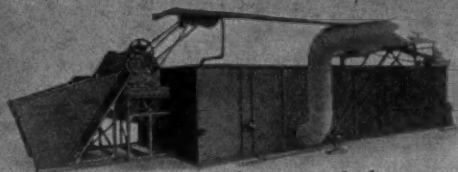
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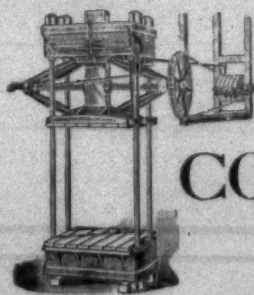
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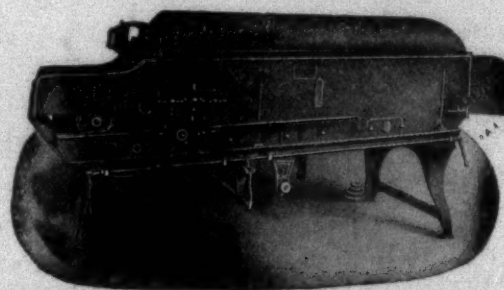
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